

breakdown of proteins) in blood and other body fluids and in feces. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic disease.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2308, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 862.1730 Free tyrosine test system.

(a) *Identification*. A free tyrosine test system is a device intended to measure free tyrosine (an amino acid) in serum and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases such as congenital tyrosinemia (a disease that can cause liver/kidney disorders) and as an adjunct to the measurement of phenylalanine in detecting congenital phenylketonuria (a disease that can cause brain damage).

(b) *Classification*. Class I.

§ 862.1770 Urea nitrogen test system.

(a) *Identification*. A urea nitrogen test system is a device intended to measure urea nitrogen (an end-product of nitrogen metabolism) in whole blood, serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

§ 862.1775 Uric acid test system.

(a) *Identification*. A uric acid test system is a device intended to measure uric acid in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous renal and metabolic disorders, including renal failure, gout, leukemia, psoriasis, starvation or other wasting conditions, and of patients receiving cytotoxic drugs.

(b) *Classification*. Class I.

§ 862.1780 Urinary calculi (stones) test system.

(a) *Identification*. A urinary calculi (stones) test system is a device intended for the analysis of urinary calculi. Analysis of urinary calculi is

used in the diagnosis and treatment of calculi of the urinary tract.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2308, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 862.1785 Urinary urobilinogen (non-quantitative) test system.

(a) *Identification*. A urinary urobilinogen (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to detect and estimate urobilinogen (a bile pigment degradation product of red cell hemoglobin) in urine. Estimations obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases and hemolytic (red cells) disorders.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2308, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 862.1790 Uroporphyrin test system.

(a) *Identification*. A uroporphyrin test system is a device intended to measure uroporphyrin in urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of porphyrias (primarily inherited diseases associated with disturbed porphyrin metabolism), lead poisoning, and other diseases characterized by alterations in the heme pathway.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2308, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 862.1795 Vanilmandelic acid test system.

(a) *Identification*. A vanilmandelic acid test system is a device intended to measure vanilmandelic acid in urine. Measurements of vanilmandelic acid obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of neuroblastoma, pheochromocytoma, and certain hypertensive conditions.